

133113-2

## REMARKS

Claims 1-26 are pending in the present Application. Claims 5, 10, 12, and 26 have been amended, leaving Claims 1-26 for consideration upon entry of the present Amendment. The Specification has been amended to correct certain typographical errors. No new matter has been introduced by these amendments. Reconsideration and allowance of the claims is respectfully requested in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

### Claim Objections

Claims 5-10 and 12-16 were objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim. Claims 5, 10, and 12 have been rewritten in independent form. Allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

### Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) and 102(e)

Claims 1-4 and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), as allegedly anticipated by US Patent No. 6,066,700 to Konig et al. ("Konig"). Claims 1-4 and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), as allegedly anticipated by US Patent No. 6,625,379 to Azuma ("Azuma"). Claims 11 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), as allegedly anticipated by US Patent No. 5,916,980 to Ogawa et al. ("Ogawa"). Claims 11 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), as allegedly anticipated by published US Patent Application No. 2004/0132865A1 to Gohr et al. ("Gohr"). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

To anticipate a claim, a reference must disclose each and every element of the claim. *Lewmar Marine v. Varient Inc.*, 3 U.S.P.Q.2d 1766 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

Konig generally discloses a process for the production of polysiloxane/polycarbonate block cocondensation products and products prepared by the process.

Azuma generally discloses a light-conducting plate which comprises a transparent resin containing a carbonic acid gas and which has a carbonic acid gas content of from 0.01 to 2% by weight based on the weight of the light-conducting plate.

Ogawa generally teaches a polycarbonate polymer and resin composition having transparency and abrasion resistance, comprising a mixture of (i) a polycarbonate polymer having a repeating unit having a specific grafted polysiloxane structure, and (ii) from 0 to 20 wt % of a

133113-2

diorganopolysiloxane. The polycarbonate polymer is obtained by reacting (a) a specific polysiloxane compound and (b) a specific bisphenol compound with (c) a carbonate ester forming compound.

Gohr generally discloses a method to reduce haze in the production of fire resistant polycarbonate compositions comprising flame retardant salts, wherein the salt is blended with a first polycarbonate to form a concentrate, and the concentrate is then added to a second polycarbonate resin. Cyclic siloxanes are added to the composition as a flame retarding component.

Independent claim 1 of the instant application is reproduced for convenience below:

1. A thermoplastic composition comprising a matrix of a polycarbonate polymer in which are embedded polysiloxane domains with an average domain size between 20 and 45 nanometers.

Neither Konig nor Azuma teaches or suggests a composition having embedded polysiloxane domains with an average domain size between 20 and 45 nanometers in a matrix of polycarbonate. As neither reference teaches or suggests domains of this size, neither reference anticipates claim 1. Claims 2-4 ultimately depend from claim 1 and, therefore, are also not anticipated by Konig or Azuma. Reconsideration and removal of the rejection of claims 1-4 is respectfully requested. It is noted that claim 25 depends from claim 1 and should also be allowable based on the argument above.

Independent claim 11 is reproduced below for convenience:

11. A thermoplastic composition comprising a first polycarbonate/poly(diorganosiloxane) copolymer having a first light transmittance and a first haze and a second polycarbonate/poly(diorganosiloxane) copolymer having a second light transmittance and a second haze, wherein the first haze and the second haze have an absolute difference of at least about 50 and/or wherein the first light transmittance and the second light transmittance have an absolute difference of at least about 10 %.

Claim 11 is directed to a composition that requires two polycarbonate/poly(diorganosiloxane) copolymers, each one having a particular light transmittance and haze value to meet the particular absolute difference between the two. Claim 17 is dependent from claim 11.

None of the references cited by the Examiner teaches or suggests a composition having two polycarbonate/poly(diorganosiloxane) copolymers having transmittance and haze values to

133113-2

to meet the claim limitation "wherein the first haze and the second haze have an absolute difference of at least about 50 and/or wherein the first light transmittance and the second light transmittance have an absolute difference of at least about 10 %." Since each reference fails to disclose each and every element of the claim, claim 11 is not anticipated. Furthermore, since claim 17 depends from claim 11, it is not anticipated as well.

Claim 18 is reproduced for convenience below:

18. A thermoplastic composition comprising a first polycarbonate/poly(diorganosiloxane) copolymer having a first light transmittance of 0 to about 55% and a first haze from about 45 to about 104 and a second polycarbonate/poly(diorganosiloxane) copolymer having a second light transmittance of about 55 to about 100% and a second haze of 0 to about 45 wherein the first haze does not equal the second haze and/or wherein the first light transmittance does not equal the second light transmittance.

Claim 18 is directed to a composition that requires two polycarbonate/poly(diorganosiloxane) copolymers, each one having a particular light transmittance and haze value. Claims 19-24 all ultimately depend from claim 18.

Neither Ogawa, nor Gohr teaches or suggests a composition containing two polycarbonate/poly(diorganosiloxane) copolymers and each one having the required haze and light transmittance values as found in claim 18. Since each reference fails to disclose each and every element of the claim, then claim 18 is not anticipated. Furthermore, since claims 19-24 depend from claim 11, they are not anticipated as well.

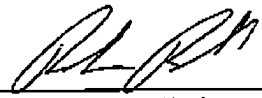
133113-2

It is believed that the foregoing amendments and remarks fully comply with the Office Action and that the claims herein should now be allowable to Applicants. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance is requested.

If there are any additional charges with respect to this Amendment or otherwise, please charge them to Deposit Account No. 07-0862.

Respectfully submitted,

CANTOR COLBURN LLP

By   
Roberta L. Pelletier  
Registration No. 46,372

Date: December 27, 2004  
CANTOR COLBURN LLP  
55 Griffin Road South  
Bloomfield, CT 06002  
Telephone (860) 286-2929  
Facsimile (860) 286-0115  
Customer No.: 23413